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The following property, belonging to AGNES IRWIN, widow—

A LOT of Ground, (the number not at present recollected.) situate on Second and Third, between Market and Wood streets, occupied at present by Mr. Matthews, hatter. Also a Lot between Third and Fourth streets, adjoining a lot known as the property of Doctor Mowry and Jamison's heirs. If said property be not leased on ground rent before the first of April next, the lots and buildings thereon will be rented.

Application to be made to *AGNES IRWIN*, of this place, or to *DAVID IRWIN*, of Pitt Township.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1809.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 13.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

LANCASTER, *Feb.* 9.—"Yesterday the bill passed the lower house on a third reading, for electing auditors to settle the accounts of the county commissioners, and for the election of county treasurers. The auditors to continue three years. The treasurers to continue one year.—The yeas 43—nays 37.—It is expected that it will fail in the senate.

"This morning the grand committee, appointed the day before yesterday on the petition of a number of inhabitants of Mifflin County, praying, that all the justices in the state might be removed, made report against their removal. The yeas and nays, being called on adopting the resolution, were yeas 81—nays 0.

The Senate have been engaged on the subject of removing the seat of government. A proposition is now before them to purchase a large tract of land above Harrisburgh, to lay out the same in lots, and by the profits arising therefrom to erect the public buildings. What its fate may be it is impossible to conjecture. I send you the bill before the house of representatives for altering the judiciary system." [This shall be given hereafter.]—*Poulson.*

The President is directly averse to raising the Embargo *before the return of the dispatch vessels from Europe*—and it is to be remembered that his negative will be effectual to prevent the repeal unless two thirds of both houses should be for it and persist in it, against his declared inclination—Everybody can judge whether this is likely to happen.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

SOMETHING ASTONISHING!

It is ascertained beyond all doubt—we pledge ourselves for the fact—that the Embargo Republicans in Congress, with very few exceptions, are the bitter and unrelenting enemies of the Spanish Nation and the Spanish Cause.—They pray incessantly for the conquest of Spain by Bonaparte. And yet these gentlemen profess to consider that conqueror as already possessed of too much power, as the tyrant of the land, and as the enemy of the United States. Is it possible that all this can be false and hollow? They calculate, indeed, with arithmetical accuracy, the relative amount of injury which we have sustained from England and France, and they state that the injury from France is only in the proportion of thirty three and a third per cent. upon the amount of that from Great-Britain. They hate Great-Britain with such a perfect hatred, that they wish Bonaparte to conquer all the world, although convinced that he is an unprincipled despot—Can these men be republicans? Their conduct in this respect, and in relation to the Embargo System, proves them to be such republicans as were of old described by the Roman historian, men who, to overturn an obnoxious administration, would clamour loud for liberty, but when placed in power, would be the first to destroy that liberty. *Ut imperium evertant, libertatem præferent; si perverterint, libertatem ipsam aggredientur.*

(Freeman's Jour.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

Is the day named by the Cabinet and the Caucus for the Repeal of the Embargo. But as the repeal and the substitute for the Embargo, Non-Intercourse, are both embraced in the same bill, it is quite uncertain how the vote will stand upon the final question. Undoubtedly some of those who are opposed to the Embargo will think the remedy worse than the disease, and will of course be in favor of a rejection of the whole system. The bill which the committee of Foreign Relations have deemed it their duty to report, displays, beyond all parallel, a curious combination of the acid and and alkaline principles of political and commercial legislation. *ib.*

From Boston, Feb. 7.

BLOCKADE OF BOSTON—1809.

To the honorable the Senate, and the honorable the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in general court assembled:

The subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Boston, most respectfully represent:

That impelled, as well by a sense of their own immediate wrongs and sufferings, as by a sacred regard to public Liberty, they think it their duty to lay before your honorable body, their constitutional guardians, a new and (although it may seem incredible) a still more arbitary and despotic exercise of power.

BOSTON is deprived of her rights—She is disfranchised—her ports are shut—She is put out of the protection of the law—She is no longer permitted to seek, from the ocean and from the other ports, the necessaries of life. Cold and hunger—misery and want—are the punishments which are threatened.

For what crime are her inhabitants thus singled out for exemplary and vindictive vengeance?

Prior to the arrival of this order, no one town upon the continent, had exhibited a more quiet and submissive example.

The correct principles and moral habits of our inhabitants, had produced a moderation and obedience, which a formidable military force could not have effected.

Has any public law authorised the blockade or "occlusion" of our port? Amidst all the arbitrary and unexampled powers vested in the president, they can discern no such authority.

How, then, has this measure been effected? They are advised, they are thus disfranchised by a military, not civil mandate. While this proceeding, in every *other* respect precisely resembles the measures of lord NORTH against this devoted town, in *this* particular it exceeds the violence of that minister's councils. Lord NORTH was supported by the authority of parliament—the secretary at war has acted, it is presumed, on his own sovereign will and authority, not through the civil power, but by the direct application of military force.

When they recollect the noble opposition of this town against the measures of lord NORTH, the patriotic conduct of the state legislature, and the sympathetic addressss of their fellow-citizens in other towns upon that occasion, they should blush for their degeneracy, *if under a free constitution expressly limited*, they should patiently endure outrages that they repelled with indignation when attempted by the British parliament, which claimed *unlimited powers.*

They therefore humbly pray, That your honorable body would adopt some speedy and efficacious measures to cause to be removed this arbitary interdiction of the trade of this town. That they may once more be enabled to seek the food necessary to their sustenance, and the fuel essential to their comfort, and even existence.

That if this unmerited, unconstitutional, and oppressive measure shall appear to have resulted from some act of congress which they have not yet seen, that your honors would endeavor to procure its immediate repeal. But if it should appear to have been the unauthorised act of any superior or subordinate executive officers, that proper measures may be taken to bring the offenders to speedy and exemplary punishment.

February 8.

WAR OFFICE DECREE.

FOR THE BLOKADE OF BOSTON HARBOR.

The reader may be assured, however much to his *surprize*, that the following is a correct copy of a *decree*, issued by the *secretary of war*, for blockading the harbor of *Boston and Charlestown.*

"*War Department, Jan.* 23, 1809.

"SIR—You will please to consider the instructions or requests heretofore received by you from the collector or his deputy, as operative, until further orders, the letters from the *deputy collector* to the contrary notwithstanding—And as no vessels can be cleared out of the port of Boston or Charlestown before a collector shall be appointed, you will endeavor to prevent any vessel departing from the harbor contrary to law.

"I am respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,

"H. DEARBORN.

"Col. JOHN P. BOYD."

NEW-LONDON, *Feb.* 8.—It is said, his Excellency Gov. Trumbull, has resolved immediately to convoke the Legislature of that state (Connecticut.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 30.—It is said in the Western parts of Georgia, the people have got tired of waiting for the Milenium, which the embargo was to produce, and are carrying their cotton into Florida, where the Dons pay them a good price for it in specie.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Feb. 7.—For ten years, we have not experienced so long a series of uninterrupted cold. During the month of January, the Thermometer never rose so high as 34 degrees at sunrise, but once.

Once it was 3 degrees below 0—twice 2 above 0—once 4 ditto—twelve times from 6 to 13 above. All the other days in January it was from 14 to 24 above 0, except on the 2d, the 20th and 23d, when it stood at 26, 34, and 32. Our readers will remember that 32 degrees is a freezing point; and all below 32 is extreme cold. Although there has not been so much snow fallen as in former winters, yet there has been tolerable good sleighing from Christmas to the present time, into the interior of this state; for the most part the sleighing has been very good. So far the winter has passed without a thaw, which is extraordinary. It snowed eight times, and the wind was N. W. 25 days during the month of January.

A Curious Circumstance—We have received information from a very respectable source, that a merchant in this city has received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, requesting him to send by the first opportunity, two tierces of cotton seed, now on board a vessel in the river, to New-York by the first opportunity in order that the same may be shipped to France by the Mentor. What will the southern people say to Mr. Jefferson's supplying France with the means of rivalling them in this important staple of our country?—*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

THE POWERS OF CONSCIENCE.

Plutarch concludes his account of CAIUS MARIUS with the following striking paragraph:

"MARIUS, notwithstanding all the cruelties he had exercised, still thirsting after blood, died in his bed. But his death, which appeared composed and natural, was in reality most tragical; for he had passed the last days of his life with such anxieties and terrors that he could enjoy no rest either by day or night, He died equally tormented with the remembrance of the past, the sense of the present, and the fear of the future. That avenging fury which he would have delivered over to Metallus (when he had caused to destroy a dear and whorthy friend by a false accusation) began to punish him in this life, and call him to a severe account for the blood he had spilt."

So true is what Plato saith that the impious and wicked at the approach of death, begin to fear every thing of which they made a mock before. Then dread and distress seize them; remorse torments them; and their only companion, whether awake or asleep, is despair. Whereas that person, who can reproach himself for nothing, and who has spent his life in innocence, is always full of confortable hope, which Pindar calls "the tender nurse of old men." "They, (saith he) who have walked in the ways of purity and justice, are always possessed with the comfortable hope which rejoiceth the heart, that comfortable hope which is the tender nurse of age, and more especially governs the fickle mind of mortals." For it is an uncontestible truth, that a happy old age is a crown of glory, and is no where to be found but in the path of justice.

Thus the excellent Plutarch. If such a contrast of vice and virtue was realized even under the glimering light of heathenism, how much stronger must it be, how much more terrible on the one side and delightful on the other, under the meridian blaze of Divine Revelation! [*Religious Magazine.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1809.

EPHRAIM PENTLAND, printer of "The Commonwealth," is appointed Prothonotary of this county, vice Gen. Presley Nevill, removed.

Wednesday, the 22d ult. the birth day of General WASHINGTON, was celebrated in this town by Capt. Johnston's company of Light Infantry. After marching through the town, and performing a number of evolutions, with military exactness, they adjourned to Mr. Peebles's Inn, where an elegant dinner was prepared, and to which a number of the officers of the revolution army were invited and attended. The evening was closed by a splendid Ball, at Mr. Kerr's Inn.

The Senate of the United States has confirmed the appointment of General DEARBORN, as collector of Boston, by 25 votes to 7. Mr. Rodney is to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and on the return of General Armstrong from France, the appointment is to be given to that gentleman. It is said now to be ascertained that neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Giles will serve as Secretary of State, and Mr. John Quincy Adams is generally talked of, in the democratic circles, as the most prominent candidate for that important station.

The Senate have passed Mr. Gile's resolution, No. 1, for the repeal of the Embargo and substituting Non-Intercourse—Ayes 23, Noes 9. This measure will, as we have predicted from the commencement of the session, undoubtedly be adopted.

General JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Maryland, brother of the Commander in Chief of the Army, is appointed Governor of the *Mississippi Territory*, in the room of Robert Williams, resigned.

Extract of a letter from Staunton (Vir.) to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

A considerable alarm has been excited in this part of the country lately, and indeed all through Virginia, in consequence of some hints having been made that a revolt would take place shortly among the negroes. Patroles have been ordered out through nearly every county, with express orders to shoot down every negro who did not stop and give an account of himself as soon as he was hailed. This has been the case with three poor wretches already in Orange—A large number have been taken up and committed to prison in Nelson, some of whom confessed their intentions, and made a discovery of the place where their weapons were concealed. Search was made, and they were found.

From the Freeman's Journal.

IMPORTANT TRUTHS,

Extracted from the celebrated Junius.

"The submission of free people to the executive authority of government, is no more than a compliance with the laws which themselves have enacted. While the *national honor* is firmly maintained *abroad*, and while *justice* is impartially administered at *home*, the obedience of the "people" will be voluntary, cheerful, and, I might almost say, unlimited. A *generous nation* is grateful, even for the preservation of its rights, and willingly extends the respect due to the *office* of a good "president" into an affection for his *person*. Loyalty, in the heart and understanding of a good "American," is a rational attachment to the guardian of the laws. Prejudices and passion have sometimes carried it to a criminal length; and, whatever foreigners may imagine, we know that "Americans" have erred as much in mistaken zeal for particular *persons* and *families*, as they every did in defence of what they thought most dear and interesting to themselves.

"It naturally fills us with resentmnnt, to see such a temper *insulted* and *abused*. In reading the history of a *free people*, whose rights have been invaded, we are interested in their cause. Our own feelings tell us how they ought to have submitted, and at what moment it would have been treachery to themselves, not to have resisted. *How much warmer will be our resentment, if experience should bring the fatal example home to ourselves!*

"The situation of this country is alarming enough to rouse the attention of every man who pretends to a concern in the public welfare.—*Appearances justify suspicion;* and when the safety of a nation is at stake, *suspicion* is just ground of enquiry. Let us enter into it with candor and decency. Respect is due to the station of ministers; and, if resolution must *at last be taken*, there is none so likely to be supported with *firmness*, as that which has been adopted with *moderation*.

"The *ruin* or *prosperity* of a state depends so much upon the *administration* of its government, that, to be acquainted with the *merit* of a *ministry*, *we need only observe the condition of the people*. If we see them *obedient* to the *laws*, *prosperous* in their *industry*, *united at home*, *and respected abroad*, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of *experience*, *abilities and virtue*. If on the contrary, we see an universal spirit of *distrust and dissatisfaction*, *a rapid decay of trade*, *dissensions* in all parts of the *empire*, and a total *loss of respect* in the eyes of *foreign powers*, *we may pronounce without hesitation*, *that the government of that country is weak*, *distracted*, *and corrupt! The multitude*, *in all countries*, *are patient to a certain point*. Ill usage may rouse their indignation, and hurry them into excesses; *but the original fault is in the government. Perhaps there never was an instance of change in the circumstances and temper of a whole nation, so sudden and extraordinary, as that which the misconduct of "the present administration" has, within these few years, produced in "the U. States."* When "Jefferson" ascended "the Capitol" we were a flourishing and a contented people; but, alas! what are we now!

"Yet there is no extremity of distress, which ought, of itself, to reduce a great nation to dispair. It is not the disorder, but the physician;—it is not a casual concurrence of calamitous circumstances—it is the pernicious hand of government, which alone can make a whole people desperate."

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 15.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Nicholas' bill, "to interdict commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

Section 1st interdicts immediately the entrance of the public armed vessels of those powers into our waters, except to such as are in distress, to packets, and such as are pursued by enemies.

Sec. 2d prohibits all intercourse with interdicted foreign vessels under a penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3d, interdicts from a blank date the entrance (except as in the last section) of all vessels under the flag of either of those powers or owned wholly or partially by their subjects, under a forfeiture of vessel and cargo.

Sec. 4th, From the 20th of May next, importations prohibited from those countries, "their colonies, dependencies and all ports and places in their actual possession," and also of all goods produced in such countries, &c.

Sec. 5 and 6 impose a forfeiture of the goods and treble value for importing or loading with such intent, any of the goods prohibited in the preceding section; and also the forfeiture of the ship or other vessel if belonging to the same owner, and also all the other goods belonging to such owner. The ship or vehicle is to be forfeited, though belonging to a different owner, if he or the master knew of the illegal intent to import, and in that case shall forfeit treble the value of the prohibited goods.

Sec. 7th imposes the usual penalties, fines and forfeitures in case of omitting the prohibited goods in the manifest, or landing or attempting to land them.

Sec. 8th, the usual powers are given to the officers of the customs to search, seize and keep prohibited goods. Double the value is forfeited by those who conceal or knowingly buy such goods.

Sec. 9 and 10 prescribe additional oaths to be taken by the master of a vessel arriving and the importer.

"Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if either Great Britain or France shall revoke such of her orders, decrees, laws or edicts as violate the lawful commerce of the United States, as generally acknowledged by the laws of nations, of which revocation the president of the U. States shall give public notice by proclamation, the operation of this act, and also of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the port and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, shall so far as relates to the nation making such revocation forthwith cease and determine."

The revocation not to affect the penalties incurred and thereafter clearing for such foreign place, to give bond in double the value of vessel and cargo, that they will go to no prohibited port.

Sec. 12 repeals the embargo laws from the 4th of March, as respects exports to foreign places—saving forfeitures incurred.

Sec. 13, provides that vessels bound out of the United States shall give bond in double the value of vessel and cargo, not to sail without a clearance, nor proceed to a prohibited place, nor be engaged in any prohibited trade, nor put any thing on board any other vessel, nor remain abroad longer than the term allowed in the bond, and that she shall comply with the 2d section of the forcing law in all respects. Proof is to be exhibitted of the landing of the cargo abroad.

Sec. 14. The embargo provisions which subject coasters and boats to give bond and load under inspection and to detention on account of their cargoes, are repealed, except as to ports adjacent to foreign possessions. Penalties saved from repeal.

Sec. 15. Coasting vessels to give bond for double the value of vessel and cargo not to go to a foreign port and to reland the cargo in the United States. Bay and river craft need give no security beyond 150 dollars per ton.

Sec. 16. Vessels escaping contrary to law to be forfeited with their cargoes, and also a sum equal to the value of both.

Sec. 17, provides for the recovery, distribution and remission of penalties in the usual manner.

PHRENZY.

Look at this.—The following is taken from the speech of Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law Eppes:—

"I will forever vote against a removal of the Embargo during a continuance of the belligerent edicts, unless those who wish to remove it will substitute *war for it*. And this determination I will maintain, even if it drives the whole country to rebellion. Even if driven from my seat at the point of the bayonet, I never will surrender the rights of my country by a removal of the embargo without an efficient substitute."

It will be seen that Mr. Gile's proposal about raising the embargo and imposing a non-intercourse, has passed the senate. A letter we have, from a respectable federal gentlemen at Washington, says: "I am persuaded the Legislature will not sanction it."

We understand that the governor of Connecticut has declined nominating a militia officer to aid the collector under the forcing law.

GEORGETOWN, *(Dis. Col.) Feb.* 14.

Another "strong measure"....A non-intercourse bill was reported in the house of representatives on Saturday last. This bill interdicts all intercourse with England and France, and their dependencies, and prohibits under severe pains and penalties all commerce either directly or indirectly with those two nations, or in produce or manufactures of those kingdoms and their dependencies. This is another link in the great system of *hocus pocus* which is to confound, coerce, and conquer the whole world! We expect soon to see the Leopard of the land and the Shark of the seas humbled at the feet of our great political conjurers. We hope at least the tyrants of the ocean will not submit for their own good, and for the good of mankind in general. For if this "strong measure" should fail, the next in course is to interdict the ocean of its *necessary supplies*. We shall pass an act to prohibit the rivers of our country from running into that *great highway of nations* until we can have peaceable passage on it. Thus will the great reservoir of waters—that continual cause of contention, be exhausted; and the piratical British find their fleets *dry dock'd* in their own element. As soon as their ships are fairly *grounded*, Mr. Fulton will proceed, *under the orders of government*, with a detachment of torpedoes to blow out their bottoms. When this is done our government will take off the charm—let the rivers flow—fill again the ocean, and like the hosts of Pharoah of old, the fleets of Great Britain will be swallowed up in the *great deep*.—The *freedom of the seas* will then be ensured to us, and our posterity forever!!!

Important queries....The non-intercourse bill prohibits all commerce with England and France, and their *dependencies*. Now what countries are dependent on England and France? All the nations in the northern part of Europe, except Sweden, are under the control of Napoleon—are these the dependencies of France? Bonaparte claims Spain and its colonies for *brother Jose;* by virtue of a deed of conveyance from its silly monarch—are these dependencies of France? Portugal is defended by England or it would be a dependency of France—it is dependent on the English for its existence as a nation—will it not therefore be considered as a dependency of England? All the countries on the Mediterranean are under the control of Bonaparte or under the protection of Britain, and of course they are dependent on one or the other of the nations. Where then are we to trade? To Sweden and Brazil?—O the mighty benefit of raising the embargo, and passing a non-intercourse.

Trade to Portugal....It is said our government intend to consider Portugal as a free nation, and not one of the *dependencies* of either England or France. We shall therefore trade to Portugal. Well, so let it be. This may be a contrivance of our government to give themselves a chance to *crawl* out of their difficulties. But we suspect that even their warmest supporters will be ready to acknowledge that this is *crawling out of the little end of the horn*. Let us see how this trade will operate. Our produce will be sent to Portugal—the market will be glutted—English merchants, for no other can come to Portugal, will buy their produce at their own price—at a cheaper rate than they could get it on our own shores, and save the expence of freight across the Atlantic.—Our merchants cannot make up their loss, by taking a freight of European manufactures. No—such a thing would derange the whole farce;—they must return in ballast, for if they should return with a cargo, these restrictive measures would be of no force. We should have free trade—revenues, &c. &c. Our country would prosper as in days of yore; and this would prove that the embargo was a useless, distressing, and unnecessary measure.

War measure....The non-intercourse must certainly be intended as a measure of coercion. The president will hardly tell the people of the United States that this is only a "measure of precaution to save our ships and seamen;" nor will he inform foreign nations that it is merely a "municipal regulation." How then is this "strong measure"—this struggle No. 6 at the "strong pull and the long pull," to operate? Why, like all the rest of the wise measures of our wise administration—on ourselves! The fines and forfeitures are to be exacted, and the pains and punishments, to be inflicted on our own citizens. They cannot reach foreign nations. The sufferings and inconvenience it will create will all be our own—while the benefits of it, if any, will be monopolized by foreigers. Nations have often tried how much they could harm each other; but we are the first people that ever tried an *experiment* like the present—to see how much harm we can do ourselves!

We hear from St. Albans, (Vermont) that the U. S. troops have commenced the enforcement of the new embargo act—(land embargo!)—and seized a number of sleighs, the drivers of which were ignorant of the new law. A person who doubted the right of the military, had one of his horses stabbed with a bayonet—and at St. Albans, Mr. R. Tuller, going to mill, was threatened to have his brains blown out if he did not submit to have his sleigh searched. Other acts of violence have also been committed.

Thirty two vessels are loaded at Wiscasset, and ready for sea, on the removal of the embargo.

The enormous amount of the embargo bonds given, seems to render it impossible government could collect them, if they were forfeited.—*Bost. Pal.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

That the same statesmen, who submitted to the aggression on the Chesapeake, should have acquiesced in the Berlin decree, and tamely borne all the insults and injuries, which the Tyrant of France has inflicted on our devoted country, was to have been expected, as a course of proceeding strictly conformed to their time-serving policy, which has never ceased to prefer personal considerations to national dignity, and public good. But that the same timid time-servers should have dared to insult a suffering people by "*Municipal Regulations*," which have not only prostrated the prosperity of the nation, but by late aggravations, now threaten the horrors of civil war, or, if carried into full operation, must enslave us, presents a paradox of character of difficult, and, as the wire-workers may foolishly hope, of inscrutable solution---

Let them not, however, deceive themselves ---the veil is penetrated, and the hideous image of their worship, stands confest to public view. The belief of such a declaration as

"*We pledge ourselves, Sire, to make "common cause in asserting the liberty of the "seas*"

has been made, no reasoning mind that correctly and dispassionately considers the past and present situation of the United States, can longer resist---And that the dread, which a formal disclosure inspires, is the spell which binds our country, and by which every woe is imposed upon us, must now force itself on the conviction of the most incredulous---

"*Go the full length of my direction*," says the master of the secret, "*or its disclosure "shall consign you to the justice of your "injured country*."

The trembling victim of his own wrongs, whose contrition cannot rise above his fears, conforms to the menace, and completes the nation's ruin. His fame, however, will be that of *Erostratus*, with as much increase of detestation, as the subversion of the freedom and happiness, of a large and interesting portion of the human race, exceeds in enormity, the destruction of a Grecian Temple.

However faint the colouring, let every American, who is interested in this miniature family portrait, carefully examine its features, and he will confess the truth of the likeness.

[*P. Reg.*

MESSAGE TO FRANCE.

Mr. Coles, the private secretary of the president, is going out as a special messenger to France, *a la mode de* DAWSON. Upon the subject of his mission we can give the public no other information than the following. A lady of his acquaintance being asked for what purpose he was going to France, replied, that he was going *to tell the emperor what it wouldn't do to write*.

PACIFIC AND MENTOR.

A letter from Washington states, that the dispatch ships Pacific and Mentor, will be dispatched from New-York for Europe in a few days.

We understand that a treaty has been lately entered into between the United States and the Osage nation, at Prairie de Feu, by which the Osages relinquish their claim to an immense tract of country, as a compensation for the robberies and outrages they have committed at different times on our traders, &c.

(Missouri Gazette.

From the Washington Federalist, Feb. 11.

EVERLASTING EMBARGO—We have avoided saying much of late on the subject of the embargo, as we had hoped this destroying dragon would be put to rest, before the close of the present session. But the proceedings of the house of representatives for some days past have been so extraordinary, that we cannot suffer them to pass without some remark. It is well known to the members of our legislature, that could the question be fairly taken, without regard to party, more than three fourths of the citizens of the United States would be for raising the embargo. They know likewise that the late *forcing law* is unconstitutional, and cannot, therefore, be executed. They know also, that if it could be enforced, it could answer no useful purpose, but must distress the country beyond measure. Yet with all these things staring them in the face—at the risk of a seperation of the union, and of the destruction of the nation, they are determined, out of mere self will, and to gratify a political party spirit, to continue this destructive measure.—What are we to think of such men? Are they fit to rule a great nation? Are men fit for legislators, who can let local distinctions and narrow party prejudices rule their decisions on great national questions? We wish our countrymen seriously to answer these questions. The country is brought to an awful crisis. We must tread back our steps or we are ruined—Forward we cannot move without plunging over the precipice—the maddest of our leaders dare not proceed—they see the danger, but like the bird facinated by the serpent, have not the resolution to avoid it. Who shall save the nation? Who shall break the charm that infatuates our leaders? Is the country doomed to inevitable destruction, and the boasted independence of America, to pass away like a meteor in a dark night, which lingers for a moment to leave the bewildered traveller in a tenfold gloom!

WATERFORD, (N. Y.) Feb. 7.—On Wednesday last 12 sleighs, loaded with arms and ammunition, passed through this village, for our northern frontier.

INTERESTING.

We solicit the particular attention of our readers to the following plain statement of serious facts. It contains a comprehensive view of our past and present situation, and points out clearly what ought to be the policy of the government. It is the conclusion of the report of a committee of the Massachusetts legislature. [*Lan. Jour.*

A short review of the circumstances and condition of the United States, from the adoption of its present constitution, and the conduct of the different administrations under them, may serve to shew what the interest and honour of the nation did, and do require to be done, on the part of our government.

It is well known, that when congress first assembled, under the existing constitution, the administration was encompassed with the most serious embarrassments both at home and abroad—embarrassments arising out of the waste of capital, the defect of credit and the want of revenue at the conclusion of a war—embarrassments proceeding from the reciprocal claims of the United States and Great Britain, relative to the execution of the treaty of peace—embarrassments relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, and embarrassments, aggravating all such as before existed, which arose out of the French revolution, and were followed by extensive depredations, committed on our commerce by England, France and Spain.

With these obstacles to contend with, the peace and neutrality of the nation were impartially asserted and maintained—with England our ancient controversies were satisfactorily adjusted—the posts on our frontiers were given up—Indian wars extinguished---adequate compensations for depredations committed on our trade obtained, and the national faith redeemed, by provisions for the final settlement of British debts. By Spain, our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was recognised, and indemnity secured for the illegal capture of our vessels.

With France a new treaty was concluded, annulling her unjust decrees, granting us security, as far as the faith of nations can be so considered, against their future re-establisment, and containing her submission to the act of congress, which declared the old treaties void, by reason of their violation on her part.

Thus with foreign nations our ancient controversies were adjusted, and those of a recent date, and which had grown out of a fierce and unexampled war, were composed.

At home, agriculture, manufactures, the fisheries, navigation and commerce, were encouraged and extended---the credit of the nation was revived, its capital enlarged, and its revenue established---a naval force created, and the American name upheld, and revered throughout the world.

In this condition of unexampled prosperity at home, and of peace and consideration abroad, our present rulers were called to the administration of public affairs---and what has been the fruits of their labors? Let the following facts answer:

Our agriculture is discouraged,
The fisheries abandoned, and
Navigation forbidden—
Our commerce at home restrained, if not annihilated,
Our commerce abroad cut off, and
Our navy sold, dismantled, or degraded to the service of cutters and gun boats.
The revenue extinguished,
The course of justice interrupted,
The military power exalted above the civil, and by setting up a standard of political faith, unknown to the constitution, the nation is weakened by internal animosities and division, at the moment when it is unnecessarily and improvidently exposed to a war with Great Britain, France and Spain.

So great a change, accomplished in so short a time, is unexampled even in the history of weak and unfaithful administrations, and can have proceeded only from the want of capacity, impartiality, and prudence, without which no goverment can long preserve the prosperity or the confidence of the country.

The conclusion of the late war in Europe afforded a favorable opportunity to enter into negociations for the purpose of establishing such maritime provisions as in the event of future war, would secure the navigation and trade of the United States, against a repetition of the injuries they had so lately suffered. This opportunity was wholly neglected, and the commercial and maritime treaty with Great Britain, the first naval power in the world, suffered to expire without a single attempt, that we have ever heard of, to obtain its renewal.

The war in Europe recommenced in 1803, and thereby our commerce was again exposed to interruptions upon the ocean. These served as matter of ineffectual remonstrance, until 1806, when France passed the decree of Berlin, thereby violating the provisions of her treaty with the United States, infringing the law of nations, and prostrating the commercial rights of all neutral nations.

This decree is substantially and almost literally the same as that passed by the French directory in 1798, and which president Adams in his speech to congress, in December following, pronounced to be "an unequivocal act of war, which interest, as well as honor, called upon the nation firmly to resist."

Congress accordingly proceeded to pass laws annulling the treaties with France, prohibiting all commercial intercourse with the French dominions, and providing for the equipment of a naval force, for the defence of our just rights.

The country cannot have forgotten the protection afforded to trade by these measures by which our flag was respected in every sea, and the skill and courage of our officers and seamen displayed in battle, with the ships of France.

It was in consequence of these decisive acts that an early communication was made to our government, of the desire of France, to return to the relations of peace and to the authority of public law, and the convention which was soon after concluded by our government, with the person who now sways the sceptre of France, accomplished those important objects.

Had our rulers, after the promulgation of the decree of Berlin, followed the example of their predecessors, the English orders would not have been issued nor should we now have to deplore the distresses that afflicts the country.

If, then, these evils might have been avoided by imitating the example of 1798, may they not yet be removed, by tracing the erroneous steps which have been taken, and by adopting now those measures which then proved efficacious.

To this end, let congress repeal the embargo, annul the convention with France, forbid all commercial intercourse, with the French dominions, arm our public and private ships, and UNFURL THE REPUBLICAN BANNER AGAINST THE IMPERIAL STANDARD.

This done, the English orders would cease to operate, we should hear no more of the unparallelled folly of contending at the same time, with all the great powers of Europe—our trade to every region of the globe, except France and her dependencies, would again recover and flourish—our agriculture would feel the influence of the emancipation of trade, and hand in hand, with general prosperity, the revenue of the nation would once more exceed its expenditure.

Therefore *resolved*, that it is expedient for this house to adopt and pass the resolutions proposed.

By order of the committee.

C. GORE.

House of Representatives, Jan. 28, 1809.

Latest from Europe.

[*From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser*]
February 16.

By the British brig Matilda, which arrived at this port last evening in 18 days from St. Johns, Antigua, the editor has received London papers to the 13th December, inclusive (10 days later than our former dates) and the Antigua Journal of the 24 January, containing news from Lisbon of the 10th of December, from which we have made the following important extracts.

We learn verbally by a passenger in the brig Matilda from Antigua, that on the 26th of January a dispatch was received from admiral Cochrane, stating that sir John Moore with an army of 36,000 men, had attacked the French army in the environs of Madrid and completely routed them, with great slaughter on both sides. The English lost 4000 killed.

It is further said that a French 50 gun ship with 500 troops and 1700 barrels of flour, was captured after a severe engagement, going into Guadaloupe, by the British frigates Jason and Cleopatra.

The London papers have contradictory reports about Bonaparte; one day he is said to be at Paris, and the next a Madrid.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

LONDON, *Dec.* 10, *(2 o'clock.)*—Intelligence has been received from Spain of even a more disastrous nature than our gloomy forebodings led us to apprehend. The defeat of gen. Blake, which turns out, according to the information we had received, to have been complete, appears, according to the intelligence now arrived, to have laid open the central body of the Spaniards, under Castanos and Palafox, to the skilful operations of the enemy; and his army too, if the evil tidings are not unfounded, has been completely defeated, if not destroyed. We stated in a late paper, that the retreat of Blake, by leaving uncovered the left of the Spanish line, would render necessary the retreat of the whole army. We fear that this obvious policy has not been pursued; and that Bonaparte has thus been enabled to destroy the whole centre of the Spaniards.

The inteliigence as it has been given to the public, is to the following purport:

"Intelligence has been received from gen. sir David Baird, dated Astorgo, the 29th ult. by which it appears, that the army under gen. Castanos had sustained a defeat, the particulars of which however had not been received. Gen. sir John Moore had directed sir David Baird to re-embark at Vigo, and proceed immediately to the Tagus, for the purpose of assembling the British army in force, and enabling it to act in such a manner as circumstances might point out, for the support of the common cause."

It is further stated on private authority, that the transports at Corunna had, on the 2d inst. began to take on board the heavy baggage belonging to the British army under the orders of gen. Baird, and it is asserted that the most ample means had been provided for the secure retreat of the whole of our force. We trust, that the necessity for the re-embarkation is apparent, that the account of there being sufficient means is correct, for we are told, in two or three other letters, that large divisions of transports had sailed from Corunna.

Previous to this battle, the French had advanced in another direction from Burgos to Lerma, Arande and across the Douro; and it appears by the proclamation of the Central Junta, that they had got to the neighborhood of Samozierra, a small town in the mountains, about forty miles north of Madrid. In this state of affairs the Junta ordered a strong force to occupy the important post of Guardarama, about 25 miles from Madrid, whither the English, who are said to have been at the Escurial on the 21st, (but there probably is some error in the statement) were about to proceed to cooperate with the Spaniards.

It should seem however that the enemy took a different rout to the capitol, by proceeding in a direction due south from the Douro, by Samozierra, Baitriago, and the road that leads from thence to Madrid; and the unexpected defeat of general Castanos having frustrated all the plans that had been formed, a retreat on the part of our army became necessary.—If that is effected in good order, it is conjectured that it will concentrate itself on the frontiers of Portugal, to try the defence of that country against Bonaparte, or to advance against Spain, upon a favorable opportunity. But the question, whether, without Spain, we could defend Portugal against Bonaparte, appears to have been decided by our government, when it advised the royal family to emigrate to Brazil!

Such is the distressing complexion of the intelligence received, and however incorrect it may turn out to be in its parts, there is no doubt but it may prove in the main to be true. It is in vain now to revert to the complaint of our tardiness in forwarding our troops, who have once more arrived at the scene of action, *after the battle has been fought*.—We long since expressed our fears of committing this *usual* blunder.

But what is now thought of the issue of the Spanish contest? Those who were so sanguine a short time since are in utter despair, and think the fate of the peninsula forever decided. We hesitate to adopt that opinion. We wish only to be fully assured that the whole Spanish nation is deeply impressed with the determination, so often avowed, of continuing the contest as long as practicable. We are persuaded that, if the Spaniards really see in their true light the advantages that they must derive from the execution of the noble views before them, they will persevere with renewed ardour. But if they are not convinced that they fight for what is worth *every* sacrifice, and that death alone is to close the contest, then is Spain now subdued, and the emancipation of Europe hopeless, for a time, of which no one can pretend to see the end. If, however, the Spaniards still fight, they must abandon the plains, and decline fixed battles, they must betake themselves to their mountains and the defence of their towns; the seige of Sarragossa must be an example for every place, and the enemy must be made to buy whatever he possesses.

Thus will his troops be melted down and his resources exhausted. We own, however, that this prospect of hope to which we so fondly cling, is covered with clouds so thick, that it is scarcely discernable. The suspicions which so closely adhered to us, that a people so long and patiently enslaved, a people so ignorant and uncivilized, would not suddenly be animated with that sublime and unconquerable love of liberty, which the situation of the Spaniards required; and letters from officers of the highest distinction in Sir John Moore's army, but too strongly prove that these suspicions were well founded. They complain that the British army on their march met with nothing but coldness and jealousy, and that they perceived no such symptoms as they were led to expect, and of that devotedness in the cause of their country, without which no hopes could be entertained.

A Cabinet Council met yesterday about two o'clock, at the Foreign Office, and sat until seven in the evening. When it broke up Mr. Hunter, the Messenger, was ordered to proceed with dispatches to Spain. It is understood that the subject under consideration was the situation of our army in Spain; and it was reported last night, that Mr. Hunter carried out with him the approbation of government to the plan of retreat suggested by Sir J. Moore, and orders for the whole of the British force to be concentrated in Portugal.—Transports have been ordered to Corunna and Vigo, and every arrangement has been made to facilitate this operation.

It is said, that the scattered remains of the Spanish Army have proceeded towards the Sierra Morena and that Don Francisco Palafox is collecting them to defend the passes of those mountains; but whether any information has been received on this subject, or whether the statement is founded in conjecture only, we have not been able to ascertain.

The situation of the remains of the army of Gallicia is most truly distressing, and calls most loudly for our active exertion in its favour.—The Marquis de la Romana and his brave followers, whom he rescued from bondage in Holstein, are called, and would be treated as traitors by the Despot, if again caught. Lord Paget says, that he found no more than 6,000 men of the army of Gallacia assembled together at Leon, though we have been told of 20,000 having re-united themselves under the Patriot Standard. Even the last, however, is not a number to withstand the host of Bonaparte.—They ought therefore, if possible, to be saved from its fury.

TO HATTERS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

2000 MUSKRAT SKINS,

For Cash only.

Likewise on hand, a quanty of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are 30 pieces 7-8 Colerain LINENS, from 4s8 to 7s6 per yard.
20 Pieces Cambric Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Broad Cloths, Kersymeres, &c. &c.
Also, 120lb. Carolina Pinkroot, at the Philadelphia prices.

SAMUEL ALLEN,

2d door above Third, in Market st.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, whose notes and accounts are become due, are requested to make payment by the first of April next, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

Two Brick Houses,

Near the Market House. They are neatly finished, and each two stories high.

The subscriber will also let two Log Houses. Apply at his store in the Diamond. *JOSEPH DAVIS.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1809.

N. B. All persons indebted, are, for the last time, called on for payment.—Those who neglect this, may rest assured that their duebills, &c. will be put in proper hands for recovery without respect to persons.

Said DAVIS has several handsome improvements near the town of Butler, containing from one to three hundred acres, on each of which there is a comfortable house, barn, &c. and several have young bearing orchards. For terms spply as above, or to DAVID DOUGAL, Butler.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers for building a Bridge over the Two Mile Run, are requested to meet at the house of ALEXANDER HILL, on Monday the 13th of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to draft a plan of said bridge, to appoint trustees to provide materials for its erection, and what will be the most proper way to have the work done and the money expended to the best advantage. Feb. 25, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Thomas Thornsburgh vs *William Valentine.* — Domestic attachment in the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the court, Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice of the same—And do require all persons indebted to the defendant to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said defendant, to us the said trustees, and we do also hereby give notice to all creditors of the defendant to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WM. STEELE. } Trustees.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 25, 1809.

To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two Log Houses,

In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

The following
Tracts of Land

Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

TO
Farmers, Mechanicks & Laborers.

THE subscriber offers for sale, some valuable tracts of land in Allegheny, Butler and Mercer counties, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres, which he will sell on long credit for beef cattle, pork, bacon, whiskey, flour, and generally all merchantable produce of the land—and also, for articles of manufucture (especially in iron) skilfully executed. He will also give immediate and constant employment and liberal wages to laborers who purchase.

Masons, Bricklayers and Carpenters, who make speedy application, may acquire land, by undertaking work in their respective trades near the town of Butler.

Apply to Dunning M'Nair, Pitt township, Allegheny county; David Dougal. Butler, and to the subscriber in Pittsburgh. THOMAS COLLINS.

July 4, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Tract of Land,

containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

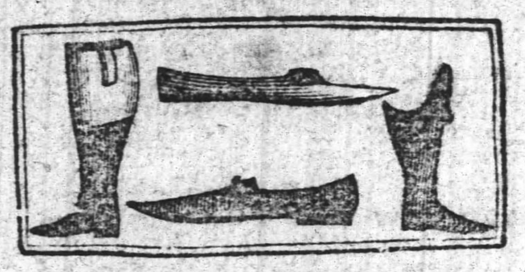
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

BARLEY.

FORTY-SEVEN cents per bushel, will be given for merchantable BARLEY, at the Point Brewery. A sample must be brought to the subscriber for inspection; and if approved of, the time for delivering the crop will be agreed on.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEO. SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.

JOHN CALDWELL.

May 23, 1808. tf.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand, at the *Pitisburgh Flint Glass Manufactory*, an extensive assortment of the following articles, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.—

Quart, pint, half pint and gill Decanters,
Quart, pint, half pint, and gill Tumblers,
Cream Jugs and Sugar Basins,
Glass Pitchers, Proof Bottles,
Pocket Flasks, Phials, &c. &c.

BAKEWELL & ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

N. B. Cash given for *Pot* and *Pearl Ashes*. tf.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28	yards,	37 1-2	Cts. per piece.
Lacings,	18	do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24	do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage			12 1-2	lb.
White do.			13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsbuurgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

I WILL CONTRACT FOR
One or two thousand gallons of
HIGHWINES,
Payable in Salt or Cash,

Both delivered here by the first of April.
Or will exchange
Salt, for Whiskey or Flour.

Apply at the corner of Water and Market Streets, Pittsburgh.

F. B. HOLMES.

Feb. 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. JOHN ROBINSON, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on Friday and Saturday, the 3d and 4th days of March next, for the purpose of settling their notes and accounts. Also, all those who have any claims against the estate, are desired to present them at the same time and place to the subscriber, properly attested for settlement.

ROBERT M'FARLAND, *Ex'r.*

Feb. 10th, 1809.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for their past favors, and likewise informs them, that he has just received a handsome supply of the most

Fashionable Cloths, Cassimers, Moleskin and Silk Waist-coating.

Those who wish to employ him, may rely on having their work done in the latest London fashion, and neatest manner.—Orders from his customers at a distance will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BAIRD.
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, August 24, 1808.

N. B. He has received the latest London fashions for *Ladies' Habits, Great Coats, Peleeces, Spencers*, &c. tf.

To be Sold or Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

THE BRICK FERRY HOUSE,
Above the ship yard.

On the premises are a Stone Quarry, and a good situation for a boat yard.—Likewise a convenient seat for a brewery. Terms of sale or rent made known by applying to

ANDREW WATSON,
On Grant's Hill.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1809.

Spanish Sole Leather.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime SOLE LEATHER, of clean, well trimmed Spanish Hides, which they will exchange, at the rate of two shillings per pound, for Flax Linen at 3*s*. Tow Linen at 2*s*. and good twilled Bags at 1 dollar—or for cash, at the low rate of twenty-one pence per pound, by the quantity. DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1808. tf.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,
Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April,
THE STORE ROOM,

At present occupied by Robert Simpson; situate on the Diamond—Also, the one adjoining, lately occupied by John Finley, and with it the remainder of the house—Likewise, a WARE HOUSE in Diamond Ailey. For terms apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON, or
JOHN FINLEY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1808.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM OXLEY, an apprentice to the paper-making business, who absconded from my employ on Saturday night the 28th of January; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth roundabout and overhalls, but I have reason to expect he can change his clothing with assistance from some of his connexions. He is seventeen years of age, five feet eight or nine inces high, heavy made, has a down look, and a turbulent disposition; he has had from his infancy a sore head, which raises a scab and breaks out. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to me, at the Paper Mill, on the Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, Ky. or the reward if confined in any gaol in the United States.

ISAAC YARNEL.

January, 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife PEGGY SMITH, has behaved herself in a most indecent and scandalous manner, and left my bed and board, I bereby forwarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Allegheny County, Pitt township, Feb. 15, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Venango County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said court has appointed the third Monday in March next for a hearing of me and my creditors, at the court in Franklin, where all persons concerned are desired to attend.

ELI GRANGER.

Warren, Feb. 4, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

Just Published, and for sale,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette,
The Farmers Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1809.

☞ *Merchants in town and country may be supplied, by the quantity, at 50 cents per dozen. Price single, 6 1-2 cents.*

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.